

TO: Mail Stop 8 Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450	REPORT ON THE FILING OR DETERMINATION OF AN ACTION REGARDING A PATENT OR TRADEMARK
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In Compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 290 and/or 15 U.S.C. § 1116 you are hereby advised that a court action has been filed in the U.S. District Court Southern District of Indiana on the following

☐ Trademarks or ☒ Patents. (☐ the patent action involves 35 U.S.C. § 292.);



DOCKET NO.	DATE FILED	U.S. DISTRICT COURT
PLAINTIFF GS Cleantech Corp. Greenshift Corp		DEFENDANT^s Big River Resources Galva, et al
PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK	HOLDER OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK
1 7,601,858		
2 8,008,516		
3 8,168,037		
4		
5		

In the above—entitled case, the following patent(s)/ trademark(s) have been included:

DATE INCLUDED	INCLUDED BY	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment <input type="checkbox"/> Answer <input type="checkbox"/> Cross Bill <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pleading	
PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK	HOLDER OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK
1		
2		
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In the above—entitled case, the following decision has been rendered or judgement issued:

DECISION/JUDGEMENT

CLERK 	(BY) DEPUTY CLERK 	DATE 8/31/2012
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CLERK

Copy 1—Upon initiation of action, mail this copy to Director Copy 3—Upon termination of action, mail this copy to Director
 Copy 2—Upon filing document adding patent(s), mail this copy to Director Copy 4—Case file copy

38. Blue Flint's infringing activities have injured and will continue to injure GS CleanTech, unless and until this Court enters an injunction prohibiting further infringement and, specifically, enjoining further manufacture, use, sale, importation, and/or offer for sale of products or practice of any methods and/or processes that come within the scope of the claims of the '516 patent.

COUNT III
(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 8,168,037)

39. GS CleanTech repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-38, above, as though fully set forth herein.

40. Blue Flint infringes and will continue to infringe one or more of the claims of the '037 patent by, among other activities, practicing the claimed methods and/or processes.

41. Blue Flint's infringement has injured GS CleanTech, and GS CleanTech is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate it for such infringement.

42. Blue Flint's infringement has been willful, deliberate, and objectively reckless.

43. Blue Flint's infringing activities have injured and will continue to injure GS CleanTech, unless and until this Court enters an injunction prohibiting further infringement and, specifically, enjoining further manufacture, use, sale, importation, and/or offer for sale of products or practice of any methods and/or processes that come within the scope of the claims of the '037 patent.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, GS CleanTech respectfully asks this Court to enter judgment against Blue Flint and against its respective subsidiaries, successors, parents, affiliates, officers, directors, agents, servants and employees, and all persons in active concert or participation with it, granting the following relief:

- A. The entry of judgment in favor of GS CleanTech and against Blue Flint;
- B. A preliminary injunction prohibiting further infringement of the patents-in-suit;
- C. A permanent injunction prohibiting further infringement of the patents-in-suit patents;
- D. An award of damages adequate to compensate GS CleanTech for the infringement that has occurred, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the inventions of the patents-in-suit as provided in 35 U.S.C. § 284, together with prejudgment interest from the date the infringement began;
- E. An award to GS CleanTech of all remedies available under 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- F. An award to GS CleanTech of all remedies available under 35 U.S.C. § 285;
- G. An award to GS CleanTech of all remedies available under 35 U.S.C. § 154(d);
and
- H. Such other relief to which GS CleanTech is entitled under law, and any other and further relief that this Court or a jury may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), GS CleanTech demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

CANTOR COLBURN LLP

Dated: August 31, 2012

/s/ Michael J. Rye
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ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on August 31, 2012, a copy of the foregoing **PLAINTIFF'S SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT** was filed electronically. Notice of this filing will be sent by operation of the Court's electronic filing system. Parties may access this filing through the Court's system.

/s/ Michael J. Rye
Michael J. Rye

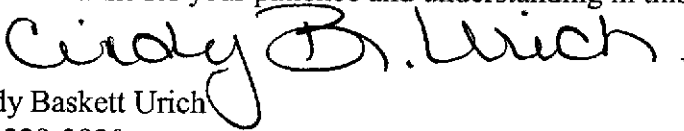
To whom it may concern;

I am a Deputy Clerk in the Southern District of Indiana in the Indianapolis Division. Here is my situation I work for a District Judge who has an MDL dealing with a patent and there have been a few added since we got this case. I'm trying to get things cleaned up and caught up.

I am going to attach the newest Second Amended Compl't for Patent Infringement that was filed this week in this case.

Please review it and let me know what I need to do to get your office update on the latest patents that are involved. The Master Docket in the MDL is 1:10-ml-2181 if this helps any.

Thanks for your patience and understanding in this matter.


Cindy Baskett Urich
317-229-3920

attachments: AO 120 form
Second Amended Compl't

JURISDICTION

3. This is a claim for patent infringement and arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code. This Court has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of this claim under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

4. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Blue Flint because, upon information and belief and among other things, it resides in and/or directly, or indirectly through their agents, transacts business in this judicial District, has committed acts within this judicial District giving rise to this action and/or at least by offering to sell, selling, purchasing, and/or advertising the infringing products and/or placing them into the stream of commerce in such a way as to reach customers in this judicial District, and/or because each has sufficient minimum contacts with this judicial District. Blue Flint is amenable to service of process pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(e). Requiring Blue Flint to respond to this action will not violate due process.

VENUE

5. Upon information and belief, Blue Flint resides in this judicial District, directly, or indirectly through its agents, transacts business in this judicial District and/or has committed acts within this judicial District giving rise to this action. Venue is proper in this judicial District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b).

BACKGROUND FACTS

6. GS CleanTech is the owner by assignment of United States Patent No. 7,601,858, entitled "Method Of Processing Ethanol Byproducts And Related Subsystems," issued on October 13, 2009 (the " '858 patent"). A true and correct copy of the '858 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A. The '858 patent issued from a patent application originally filed on May 5, 2005 as Serial No. 11/122,859 (the " '859 application") and published on February 23, 2006 as

U.S. Patent Application Publication 2006/0041152. *See* Exhibit A. Both the '858 patent and the '859 application claim priority to GS CleanTech's first patent application related to its novel corn oil extraction methods and systems, which was filed in August of 2004 as a provisional application (Serial No. 60/602,050) (the "'050 provisional application"). *Id.* The '858 patent and the '859 patent application are generally directed to the recovery of corn oil from the byproducts produced during the manufacture of ethanol from corn. *Id.*

7. GS CleanTech is the owner by assignment of U.S. Pat. No. 8,008,516 ("the '516 Patent"), entitled "Method Of Processing Ethanol Byproducts And Related Subsystems," issued on August 30, 2011. A true and correct copy of the '516 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B. The '516 patent issued from a patent application originally filed on September 30, 2005 as Serial No. 11/241,231 (the "'231 application") and published on February 23, 2006 as U.S. Patent Application Publication 2006/0041153. The '516 patent is a continuation of, and claims priority to the '858 patent, that in turn claims priority to the '050 provisional application. The '516 patent is generally directed to the recovery of corn oil from the byproducts produced during the manufacture of ethanol from corn.

8. GS CleanTech is the owner by assignment of U.S. Pat. No. 8,168,037 ("the '037 Patent"), entitled "Method And Systems For Enhancing Oil Recovery From Ethanol Production Byproducts," issued on May 1, 2012. A true and correct copy of the '037 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit C. The '037 patent issued from a patent application originally filed on September 17, 2007 as Serial No. 11/856,150 (the "'150 application") and published on May 15, 2008 as U.S. Patent Application Publication 2008/0115077. The '037 patent is a continuation of, and claims priority to International Application No. PCT/US2006/009238 filed on March 15,

2005 (the “‘238 PCT application”). The ‘037 patent is generally directed to the recovery of corn oil from the byproducts produced during the manufacture of ethanol from corn.

9. GS CleanTech has standing to sue for infringement of the ‘858, ‘516, and ‘037 patents (collectively “the patents-in-suit” because it owns all right, title and interest in and to the patents-in-suit, including the right to collect for past and future damages. GS CleanTech has suffered injury from Defendant’s acts of patent infringement.

10. GS CleanTech invented a novel patented process to extract corn oil from the byproducts created during the manufacture of ethyl alcohol. This process is claimed in GS CleanTech’s patents-in-suit.

11. Recently, significant attention has been given to the production of ethyl alcohol, or “ethanol,” for use as an alternative fuel. Ethanol not only burns cleaner than fossil fuels, but also can be produced using grains such as corn, which are abundant and renewable domestic resources.

12. In the United States, ethanol is typically produced from corn. Corn contains significant amounts of sugar and starch, which are fermented to produce ethanol.

13. A popular method of producing ethanol is known as “dry milling,” whereby the starch in the corn is used to produce ethanol through fermentation. In a typical dry milling method, the process starts by grinding each kernel of corn into meal, which is then slurried with water into mash. Enzymes are added to the mash to convert the starch to sugar. Yeast is then added in fermentors to convert the sugar to ethanol and carbon dioxide. After fermentation, the mixture is transferred to distillation columns where the ethanol is evaporated and recovered as product, leaving an intermediate product called “whole stillage.” The whole stillage contains the corn oil and the parts of each kernel of corn that were not fermented into ethanol.

14. Despite containing valuable corn oil, the whole stillage has traditionally been treated as a byproduct of the dry milling fermentation process and used primarily to supplement animal feed mostly in the form of a product called “dried distillers grains with solubles” (hereinafter “DDGS”).

15. Prior to GS CleanTech’s invention, efforts to recover the valuable corn oil from the whole stillage had not been successful in terms of efficiency or economy. A need therefore existed for a more efficient and economical manner of recovering corn oil. GS CleanTech has filled that need with its novel and inventive process.

16. The inventors of the novel process, David Cantrell and David Winsness, completed feasibility testing with an early-stage corn oil extraction prototype in 2004 and demonstrated, for the first time, that efficient extraction of the corn oil trapped in the dry milling byproducts was economically feasible.

17. In August of 2004, the inventors filed the ‘050 provisional application directed to embodiments of their novel corn oil extraction methods and systems. The ‘858 and ‘516 patents claim priority back to the ‘050 provisional application.

18. In March of 2005, David Winsness filed the ‘238 PCT application directed to additional embodiments of the novel corn oil extraction methods and systems. The ‘037 patent claims priority back to the ‘238 PCT application.

19. In one embodiment, GS CleanTech’s patented method comprises initially processing the whole stillage by mechanically separating (such as by using a centrifugal decanter) the whole stillage into distillers wet grains and thin stillage, and then introducing the thin stillage into an evaporator to form a concentrated byproduct or “syrup.” Prior to recombining the now concentrated syrup with the distillers wet grains, the syrup is introduced

into a second mechanical separator, such as a second centrifuge, which is different from the centrifuge that mechanically separated the whole stillage into distillers wet grains and thin stillage. This second centrifuge separates corn oil from the syrup thereby allowing for the recovery of usable corn oil. The syrup that exits the centrifuge is then recombined with the distillers wet grain and dried in a dryer to form the DDGS. The corn oil that is extracted from the syrup can be used for various purposes such as feedstock for producing biodiesel.

20. After filing the '050 provisional application in 2004, the inventors of GS CleanTech's novel corn oil extraction method began to engage the ethanol manufacturing industry to explain and market the corn oil extraction method itself and the benefits to be had by ethanol manufacturers if they were to install these systems in their facilities. In fact, in 2005, the inventors invited ethanol manufacturers to a symposium to hear about the advantages of this method and about 30 percent of the industry attended.

21. On or about September 3, 2009, GEA Mechanical Equipment US, Inc. (hereinafter "GEA"), a New York corporation having its principal place of business at 100 Fairway Court, Northvale, New Jersey 07647. GEA filed a lawsuit (No. 1:09-cv-7686) against GreenShift in the Southern District of New York alleging that the letters sent by GreenShift constituted unfair competition under federal, state, and common law. On October 13, 2009, the day the '858 patent issued, GEA amended its complaint to add, *inter alia*, new declaratory judgment claims for non-infringement and invalidity of the '858 patent. See No. 1:09-cv-7686, Dkt. No. 7. On October 13, GreenShift filed a related patent infringement case against GEA (No. 1:09-cv-8642). On October 21, the two cases were accepted as related (the "SDNY case"). True and correct copies of GEA's and GreenShift/GS CleanTech's Complaints in the SDNY case (without exhibits) are attached hereto as Exhibits D and E, respectively.

22. In its Second Amended Complaint in the SDNY case, GEA admits that it “has previously sold and intends to continue to sell centrifuges to customers...that will be used in the oil recovery process.” Exhibit D, ¶ 14. GEA further admits that it and at least one of its customers “have separated corn oil through evaporation followed by centrifugation and intend to continue to do so.” *Id.*

23. Upon information and belief, GEA sold products and equipment to Blue Flint that infringe one or more of the claims of the patents-in-suit.

24. Upon information and belief, GEA sold products and equipment to Blue Flint which Blue Flint uses to infringe, and will continue to use to infringe, one or more of the claims of the patents-in-suit.

25. The process used by Blue Flint, as described by GEA in its Second Amended Complaint in the SDNY case, infringes, and will continue to infringe, the claims of GS CleanTech’s patent applications as published and as issued in the patents-in-suit.

26. Upon information and belief, Blue Flint infringes one or more of the claims of the patents-in-suit.

27. Upon information and belief, Blue Flint infringes, and will continue to infringe, the claims of GS CleanTech’s patent applications as published and as issued in the patents-in-suit.

28. GS CleanTech is entitled to provisional rights under 35 U.S.C. § 154(d) because Blue Flint makes, uses, offers for sale, or sells in the United States the invention as claimed in the published ‘859 application; Blue Flint had actual notice of the published ‘859 application; and the issued claims in the ‘858 patent are substantially identical to the originally published claims in the ‘859 application.

COUNT I
(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,601,858)

29. GS CleanTech repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-28, above, as though fully set forth herein.

30. Blue Flint infringes and will continue to infringe one or more of the claims of the '858 patent by, among other activities, practicing the claimed methods and/or processes.

31. Blue Flint's infringement has injured GS CleanTech, and GS CleanTech is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate it for such infringement.

32. Blue Flint's infringement has been willful, deliberate, and objectively reckless.

33. Blue Flint's infringing activities have injured and will continue to injure GS CleanTech, unless and until this Court enters an injunction prohibiting further infringement and, specifically, enjoining further manufacture, use, sale, importation, and/or offer for sale of products or practice of any methods and/or processes that come within the scope of the claims of the '858 patent.

COUNT II
(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 8,008,516)

34. GS CleanTech repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-33, above, as though fully set forth herein.

35. Blue Flint infringes and will continue to infringe one or more of the claims of the '516 patent by, among other activities, practicing the claimed methods and/or processes.

36. Blue Flint's infringement has injured GS CleanTech, and GS CleanTech is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate it for such infringement.

37. Blue Flint's infringement has been willful, deliberate, and objectively reckless.